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York COMBINED, to wit:

The Evening Post, The Evening

Sun, The Evening News, The

Evening Telegram, the Mail

and Express and the Commercial

Advertiser.

MR. OLNEY WISHES US TO FORGET.

It is announced that President

Cleveland intends to make Mr. Olney

Secretary of State. Good. Not because

Mr. Olney should get the more important

place, but at all. It would be

better for Cleveland and his

Cabinet if Mr. Olney should be

relieved of the necessity of secretly

defending trusts in spite of his oath of

office and every opportunity to make a

legally honest living as their open

defender for large fees in the courts.

"The Evening World" says good, because

whoever succeeds him must be a

better Attorney-General. He cannot be

worse. Mr. Olney has put the mark

down so low that no one can set it

lower.

Conscious of this and fearing that the

mark might be set higher, that effort of

some kind, of some strength might be

made against these robbery combina-

tions, Mr. Olney is understood to have

taken care that the mark

in that place should be after him.

He has advised the President that the

whole Anti-Trust law cannot be de-

fended, and that it will be foolish for

him to appoint any man who will seek

to smash the trusts.

Mr. Olney tells his friends that he is

tired of the never ending attack of "The

World" for his failure to prosecute the

trusts. If this attack has at last

shamed Mr. Olney out of the Attorney-

Generalship and got into the place a

better man who will do his duty, it will

be only one more good service which

this newspaper delights to render. The

attack is not on the man, but on the

public officer. The man must account

to his conscience; the officer to the people

who made him. "The World," acting for

the people, has simply been calling the

public officer to account.

Mr. Olney wishes to be Secretary of

State, that by his firm course in dealing

with foreign nations, who do not pay him

salaries or fees, he may perhaps win

some of the esteem of the American

people. The flag covers a multitude of

sins, but Mr. Olney will have to turn

around his head and do much unfurl-

ing to the breeze and of defiance to

all the nations of the earth before the

people will ever forget the wrongs he

has done to them since he became At-

torney-General.

ALL IN THE PEOPLE'S HANDS.

Chief Franklin, of the Brooklyn trolley

inspectors, has reported three hundred

and ninety violations during May of the

ordinance intended to regulate the speed

of cars. In five cases convictions were

obtained and fines of \$5 for each were

imposed. A proportion of five convic-

tions to three hundred and ninety of-

fenses does not look businesslike for the

inspectors, nor promising for the ordinance.

If the city means what it says and the

inspectors are out to see that the decree

is enforced, there will be three hun-

dred and ninety fines amounting to

nineteen thousand five hundred dollars.

The way to enforce is to enforce. The

trolley cars are not apt to be highly im-

pressed by a two per cent. enforcement

of the law. They do not mind being re-

ported. They would mind if they were

fined.

Again, the chief inspector reports that

the companies have all failed to comply

with the ordinance calling for the placing

of speed indicators on the cars, and that

they give no indication of any intention

to comply. Is this matter, also, to end

with an official report? Are no steps to

be taken to make the companies obey

the law? Were the Aldermen fooling

when they passed the ordinance? And

do the trolley magnates know this?

These are important questions for

Brooklyn. Why don't the citizens have

these laws enforced?

DEAL GENTLY WITH THE MAYOR.

Dr. Parkhurst is an earnest but at

present an unsatisfactory reformer. His

Legislature of this year of reform tri-

umph disgusted him. That is not sur-

prising, as it disgusted far less ex-

acting advocates of honest legislation. But

the aggressive Doctor is also dis-

satisfied with Mayor Strong, to whom he

referred as one of those who break the

pledges they make to the reform cause.

Dr. Parkhurst in his speech before a

Good Government Club last night pro-

claimed a war against unfaithful leg-

islators, and declared in favor of "set-

ting back trees in Nyack and Westches-

ter and other places." This, of course,

threatens Lexow, Robertson and others

with the opposition of the Parkhurst

party in this year's Senatorial elections.

Mr. John Jay Chapman, another of the

speakers, was more outspoken in denun-

ciation of Mayor Strong, who had no

idea, he said, "what non-partisanship

means, nor what his own pledges before

election meant." The Mayor is smart,

according to Mr. Chapman's opinion of

him, but is governed by personal im-

pressions. He will sign a bill "because

Mr. Hewitt favors it, or Mrs. Lowell

asks for it, or Mr. Lauterbach wants it,"

but "he carries no touchstone of prin-

ciple by which he can test measures and

men."

Oh, come now, Good Government peo-

ple, Mayor Strong has given us good

Police Commissioners, clean streets, new

Dock Commissioners and a number of

other good men and things, and he de-

serves better treatment at the hands of

reformers. Rome was not built in a day.

New York cannot be thoroughly re-

constructed in a single year. Give the

Mayor time, gentlemen; give him time.

## A WILL TOO WELL EXECUTED.

The will of the late Francis Ives, an

eccentric rich man of Bridgeport, found

two conscientious an executor in the per-

son of George Hayes, a lifelong friend of

the testator. Mr. Ives died possessed

of an exceptionally fine stable of trot-

ting horses and a kennel of long-pedig-

reed dogs. During his lifetime he ex-

hibited the most tender affection for

these animals. On his death it was

found that a clause in his will de-

clared that the horses and dogs should be

put to death by means of chloroform lest

they should fall into unkind hands. Mr.

Hayes has carried out this request in a

spirit of faithfulness as mistaken as the

impulse which led to the putting of such

a clause into the will.

The decree against the horses and the

dogs was the outcome of a sentiment

strained to the point of mental overbal-

ancement. Its fulfillment has brought

nothing but undesired death to its poor

duped victims. The memory of the dead

man would have been much better hon-

ored in the disregard of this provision

than it has been by the carrying out of

his request.

The mistaken clause of the Ives will

was singularly in line with that in the

testament of another rich man, who de-

clared that his horses and dogs should be

put to death by means of chloroform lest

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